

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Specialty Crops Program
Market News Division

Federal Market News Service
1400 Independence Ave, SW
STOP 0238

Washington, DC 20250

Phone: 202-720- 2175 FAX: 202-720-0547

Website: www.marketnews.usda.gov/mnp/fv-home
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CORRECTED COPY: See U.S. Imports Quantity Kilograms.

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2016

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

CALIFORNIA

Cotton	Light Amber	\$1.55
Meltor	Light Amber	\$1.55
Orange Blossom	White	\$2.30
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.30
Sage	White	\$2.30
Valley	Light Amber	\$1.55

DAKOTAS

Alfalfa	White	\$1.68 - \$1.70
Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$1.60 - \$1.70
Canola	White	\$1.65 - \$1.70
Clover	White	\$1.65 - \$1.70
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.65
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.60
Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70

FLORIDA

Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.90 - \$2.15
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IDAHO

Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.68
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.55 - \$1.60

LOUISIANA

Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.60
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MICHIGAN

Blueberry	Extra Light Amber	\$2.65
Star Thistle	White	\$2.00

MISSOURI

Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.60
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MISSISSIPPI

Gullberry	Light Amber	\$1.75
Tallow	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.60
Meltor	Light Amber	\$1.60

MONTANA

Alfalfa	White	\$1.65
Clover	White	\$1.70 - \$1.75
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70 - \$1.75

NEBRASKA

Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$1.65 - \$1.70
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NEW YORK

Basswood	Light Amber	\$2.50
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WASHINGTON

Mint	Amber	\$1.60 - \$2.30
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Wildberry	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60 - \$2.30
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Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Canola	White	\$0.95 - \$0.97
Canola	Extra Light	\$0.95
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.10
Organic	White	\$1.75

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA

Mixed Flowers	White	\$0.93 - \$1.43
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$0.88 - \$0.97
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.83 - \$0.93

BRAZIL

ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.76 - \$1.86
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.71 - \$1.89
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.49

INDIA

Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$0.89 - \$0.93
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.85 - \$1.03
Mustard	Extra Light	\$0.87
Mustard	Light Amber	\$0.85 - \$0.92

MEXICO

Orange	Light Amber	\$2.10
Organic	Light Amber	\$1.61

VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.82 - \$1.04
Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$0.70 - \$0.72

UKRAINE

Mixed Flowers	White	\$0.93
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$0.93

URUGUAY

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.83
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COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST, 2016

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV: August saw days with abnormally high daytime and nighttime temperatures coupled with high humidity resulting in several days with heat indexes above one hundred degrees. The high temperatures kept colony activity at a minimum. The summer has produced over forty days with over ninety degree daytime highs compared to the normal which is less than half that amount. Pollen, nectar and water sources were reduced due to the weather conditions and a few beekeepers were providing sugar water next to colonies that needed them. Honey production was reduced and Beekeepers are not expecting heavy production for the early fall.

ALABAMA: Alabama beekeepers have been dealing with rainy weather in southern parts of the state. Even so, average to above average honey crops have been produced. Bee colonies are mostly in good shape. Though most Alabama beekeepers have little problem with Small Hive Beetles (SHB), these beetles continue to plague selected beekeepers. Controlling this pest will continue to be an issue without much immediate hope for adequate controls. Presently, various models of SHB traps are the primary method of control. Beekeepers are vocal at meetings and offer suggestions and procedures that they have been using in the field.

For Varroa control, oxalic acid is currently the material with apparent potential for effective mite control. Due to legal hurdles, Alabama and several other states have not yet been able to get approval for use in the state. Beekeepers hope that this block can be resolved.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were at below normal levels during the first week of August, at normal levels the second week of August, at slightly above normal levels the third week of the month, and closed out the month at below normal levels. The high temperature for the month was recorded in Bullhead City at 117 degrees Fahrenheit; while the low temperature for the month in Arizona was 36 degrees Fahrenheit in Springerville.

During the month of August, the weekly number of reporting stations across Arizona to receive precipitation (out of 50 stations) were 44, 42, 44 and 42, respectively. Out of the 50 reporting stations, 15 are at above normal precipitation levels for the year, with 35 stations at below normal levels for the year.

The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state during the month of August were various desert plant bloom, alfalfa and cotton. Demand for honey was good.

ARKANSAS: No report issued.

CALIFORNIA: Hot temperatures prevailed in the Golden State, as expected for this time of year. Snow cover was negligible at this time of year; a few patchy areas of snow still existed on the peak of Mt. Shasta. No measurable precipitation fell anywhere in the State. Late in the month, a few isolated showers in the Sierras produced some rainfall, mostly less than a tenth of an inch.

New wells continued to be drilled in California, and many existing wells were drilled deeper due to the ever lowering water table. Beehives have been moved down from the higher elevations because it is so dry that the wildflowers are done. Also, the fire damage is high. Some hives have been moved to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where they are feeding on tarweed, blue curl and Rowan trees. The bees are being prepared for winter, and have been treated for mites and noseema. Beekeepers are reporting that the bees look to be in good shape, and they have not seen the collapse that they saw this same time last year. Colonies have been treated for varroa in anticipation for a fall honey flow and some beekeepers report that they have finished pulling off honey, with an average year. Bees are current working melon, cucumber, and sunflower fields.

FLORIDA: The weather was hot with about normal precipitation in most areas with a streak of dry conditions along the northern part of the east coast. Some beekeepers reported some death losses due to excessive heat. Bee health was considered to be about average. There were few sources of food, only scattered wildflowers including Goldenrod and Spanish Needle. Bees required supplemental feeding. Seventy per cent of bees had returned from other states by the end of the month, with the expectation that number would rise to about 90% by the middle of September. Brazilian Pepper bloom should start around the middle of September on the west coast and slowly spread to the east coast by the middle of October. Essentially no honey for commercial sale was produced leaving available honey supplies near zero.

GEORGIA: Beekeepers report that most of the hives are in good shape and no problems reported at this time. Some areas have bears getting into the honey. Most of the hives are continuously managed and treatments done when needed. No major problems with small hive beetles or mites.

Interest in beekeeping has increased and new programs developed with the state have some beekeepers working with state officials and with inmates on education and developing classes for future apiarists. Retail prices for Sourwood 10.00 lb for Wildflower 7-8 per lb. Wholesale Wildflower 1.85-2.25 lb.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of August temperatures were below normal over most areas of Colorado and Southern Idaho and above normal over Northern areas of Idaho and most areas of Utah, according to the National Weather Service. Precipitation was mostly below normal across Idaho, Utah and Colorado with the exception of above normal precipitation around Cedar City, Utah and Alamosa, Colorado.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, Colorado continues to have near normal moisture conditions across most areas of the State in August with the exception of continued abnormally dry conditions in the Southwest and Northcentral part of the State. Normal moisture conditions are present in Eastern and Southwest Utah and the Southeastern area of the State of Idaho. There were abnormally dry conditions in the Northern and Western parts of Idaho and Central areas of Utah during the month of August.

The foraging conditions for bees have not been ideal for many commercial beekeepers during the month of August. A lot of hot and dry conditions prevailed, creating very poor conditions for plant growth. Overall harvest of honey looks to be lower than normal this season in Idaho, Colorado and Utah. It did not seem to matter whether it was hot and dry or wet this season. The honey yields just never materialized.

In some cases, beekeepers are hoping to obtain a late flow of nectar, but there is no way, according to commercial beekeepers, that any late nectar is going to create a rebound from the earlier loss of potential for the overall 2016 honey crop. Many commercial beekeepers are currently harvesting honey. What honey has been harvested looks like a quality crop. One good note, according to commercial beekeepers, is that their bees are looking very healthy at this time. They have not experienced many bee losses in August, except some beekeepers did lose some colonies to one of the manmade fires in the State of Idaho. Most beekeepers are feeding supplemental diets at this point on an as needed basis. There still seems to be an abundance of natural pollen as of late August. As the honey is taken out of the frames, beekeepers are using the opportunity to treat for varroa mites. Varroa mites seem to be coming in at higher levels in August.

Overall demand for honey from Idaho, Utah and Colorado is still very good. Wholesale prices for quality white honey is hovering around \$1.50 per pound. A few commercial beekeepers will meet with the Idaho Department of Agriculture personnel during the month of September to help formulate policies that look to the future for ways to help insure the survival of the bee industry in Idaho. With the losses of habitat experienced by many commercial beekeepers over the past several years, special emphasis will be placed in restoring foraging locations that commercial beekeepers can utilize for stabilizing and increasing the honey industry in the State.

ILLINOIS: The weather for August was hot and humid with many thunderstorms and heavy rain. Beekeepers report that most of their bees are in good condition and no reports of insect problems. Beekeepers also report that there are very little wild flowers, such as goldenrod, left for the bees. Beekeepers report that this year's production was mediocre overall, with a few claiming that they had a good crop. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and not to active at the wholesale level with wholesalers waiting to see where prices go. Prices are generally unchanged with some lower wholesale prices.

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of August were high and it was hot. Also, the state was hit with many tornadoes. The bees are said to be in good condition. Beekeepers report reasonable amounts of honey production. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Hot and wet conditions were observed in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Below normal temperatures and precipitation were reported in Nebraska. Mostly above normal temperatures continued over from July.

Beekeepers were mostly busy uncapping supers and harvesting honey. The main flow is completed. Mixed results of harvested honey numbers were reported. Bee activity has begun to slow. Queens have decreased eggs production. Beekeepers were checking hive populations, mite and beetle infestation. Demand remains and prices remain very strong. Much success was reported for the Missouri and Iowa state fairs.

KENTUCKY: August is always a busy month for Kentucky beekeepers. The Kentucky State Fair is a perennially popular event for beekeepers to bring their products to the Fair as long as they are members of the state association. Although attendance to the State Fair was lower than last year, members sold honey, beeswax products, candy and although final estimates are not totaled, it seems that the state association cleared approximately \$50,000. The American Honey Princess Tabitha Mansker visited with KY State Beekeepers Association during the Fair, and as is the trend, sales were strong during her visit. Fortunately, while the moisture content for honey was a little higher for some beekeepers (one commercial beekeeper had honey with 19% moisture), most beekeepers entered honey well within the acceptable range. This is a vast improvement from last year, when Kentucky had the fourth wettest summer on record. Although goldenrod seemed a little slow to bloom this year by at least a week, the honey bees are gathering nectar from goldenrod, smartweed, and asters across the state. Goldenrod is the Kentucky state flower, and this month the state is dressed in its finery. Ironweed is also blooming. In terms of bee hive health, there was a bee kill of approximately 15 hives in Bullitt County. Other hives around the state are showing stress due to varroa mites. Since bees have been bringing in nectar, beekeepers do not want to interrupt production and are delaying mite treatments. Some beekeepers have lost hives to small hive beetles, although those losses seem to be slowing with cooler weather finally coming into the state.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: The lower half of the state was wetter than normal for the month. The honey flow shut down mid-month, although the pollen has been steady and allowed the queens to lay and the hives raise brood. In the Central region, most beekeepers have indicated they have had a very good year for honey production. The only issue could be the varroa mite build-up in the hives, if the beekeepers did not monitor and treat in a timely manner. Local demand at farm markets has been steady with prices unchanged at this time. In the North Central region, honey production looks very positive with lots of heat during the prime production period, with excellent warm weather going into the fall golden rod flow period. Bulk prices, by semi load quantity, in 55 gallon drums are \$2.15-\$2.25 pound for eastern Ohio Valley packers. Some commercial beekeepers are prepping colonies to travel to Florida for the fall-winter months. The colony populations are exceptionally good for this time of the year. Almond orders are now being confirmed with rental pricing steady to slightly lower from one year ago.

MINNESOTA: During the month of August temperatures and precipitation were both above normal across the entire State according to the National Weather Service. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, moisture conditions are normal over the entire State of Minnesota.

Even with ideal foraging conditions for their bees during the month of August, overall harvest of honey looks to be lower this season in Minnesota. Since many commercial beekeepers in Minnesota depend heavily upon blooming basswood trees, the spring freeze severely reduced the overall yields of honey this year. Beekeepers are hoping to obtain a late flow of nectar from some buckwheat and alfalfa. There is no way, according to commercial beekeepers, that any late nectar is going to create a rebound from earlier loss of potential overall honey. Many commercial beekeepers are currently harvesting honey. What honey has been harvested looks like a quality crop. One good note according to commercial beekeepers, is that their bees are looking very healthy at this time. They have not experienced many bee losses in August. As the honey is taken out of the frames, beekeepers are using the opportunity to treat for mites. Most beekeepers are feeding supplemental diets at this point on an as needed basis. There still seems to be an abundance of natural pollen as of late August.

Overall demand for Minnesota retail honey is still very good. Most commercial beekeepers plan on staying in Minnesota until the end of October, at which time they will make the trip to Southern States or to California.

MISSISSIPPI: The bees have been reported to be in good shape heading into the fall months ahead. The beekeepers are waiting for the Goldenrod to bloom and provide food for later when needed. Treatments will be applied as needed in September. Prices for wildflower 1.85-2.00 per lb wholesale

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather in August, for the most part has followed the exact path set in July, and was hot and humid with daytime temperatures in the high 80s and mid 90s early in the month. Bees were bringing in little nectar and pollen early in the day and later in the day many bees are feeding on what has been stored. Precipitation and soil moisture levels were average with light pollen sources and many nectar sources starting to quickly end. Certain regional areas experienced drought like conditions for a longer time frame than others but the entire region has been hit hard with tropical style weather conditions. Areas with higher moisture levels created the resources for a prodigious honey flow with many usually late floral and nectar sources coming on early. In this regard, many of these sources come into full bloom too early and have not provided the necessary pollen for bee

brood to work from. This has created a serious problem because it necessitated the feeding of pollen substitute as well as sugar syrup which is a very rare situation and not easily recognized. Weather patterns changed flowering periods and changed foraging at key times. Bees are on an extended pollen and late nectar run bringing in a variety of pollens which is critical for brood rearing, to which there are few substitutes. Bees are putting what they are bringing inside the hive into brood production. This also creates an attractive mix for those selling honey.

Keepers report that inexplicably this year they are noticing that there are not as many drones as with past years. They are observing that some drones in the pupae stage are being pulled from cells and dragged to the hive entrance which accounts for the low drone populations being reported.

Bees were working smartweed (*Polygonum* spp.), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), black locust, swamp thistle, button bush, purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), wild radish, American basswood/linden (*Tilia Americana*), milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), winded sumac, staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), buckwheat, sweet pepper bush (*Chethora*), meadow sweet (produces a light olive pollen color) as well as vegetable crops and a variety of flowering trees and wild flowers. Some excellent pollen and nectar sources for bees are the legumes such as alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), purple vetch (*Vicia sativa*), birds foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), and clovers such as white sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) and yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*) are all in full bloom at this point in time.

This is a time when some keepers will choose to re-queen in order to coincide with the nectar dearth and re-super for the last nectar flow going into the fall.

August has been busy for most beekeepers as they start making decisions about winter. Most colonies are in very good condition; queen right, healthy worker populations with sufficient honey and pollen. Additionally, colonies have begun early winterizing with Propolis and organizing their winter stores. It is still too early to assess the overall crop for the season as golden rod; knotweed and loosestrife are still blooming. At this point in time, reportedly most honey producers have been finding surplus honey.

There have been sporadic complaints regarding small hive beetles, wax moth infestation, varroa mites and nosema disease. Affected colonies that have been slow to build populations seem to bounce back after treatment with Fumidil-B., to the point that these colonies with heavy mite loads look like they will be able to right themselves before winter. Varroa mites have been relatively high and beekeepers are scrambling to treat in order to lower the mite populations. This is often at the loss of any late honey as you do not treat colonies when collecting honey. Utilizing screened bottom boards helps to keep the mite population down. Many keepers are experimenting with brood interruption for mite control. Secondly, keepers are re-queening with local raised queens and this procedure seems to shut down brood production when nectar flows shut down. Consequently keepers are sugar syrup feeding and also feeding pollen with mega food patties as a substitute for natural pollen.

Prices vary but prices quoted exclusively for white, cleaned beeswax are steady and for 1lb block units at \$5.50 to \$5.75 mostly \$5.50 and for 50lb block units at \$4.75 to \$5.00 mostly \$4.75. Price quotes taken for bulk orders above 50lbs are \$2.20 to \$3.50 mostly \$3.50 for white/light, cleaned beeswax. Gray colored utility wax can be bought for less. Retail wax prices are \$16.00-20.00 a pound cleaned. White wax is the most expensive. Most hobbyists like a canary yellow color for candle making with the color being determined by pollen and honey color.

Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey sales remain firm. Prices quoted for retail 1lb bottled units were strong and quoted at \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$10.00 and occasionally higher inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations prices were strong with 5 gallon units selling at \$200.00 to \$245.00 mostly \$220.00 occasionally higher for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. Harvested honey this month has been averaging 50 lbs. per colony. Prices and demand for local and regional honey has been excellent.

NEW YORK: In the Central region, the severe drought in the area has not ended, but there have been some recent rains to ease the burden slightly. Reduced water usage remains in effect for residents. Creeks and streams are dry, which has affected the water table and had an impact on farmland. The Finger Lakes region of the state has been one of the hardest hit, and local officials are concerned about Cornell's returning students and the burden of increased water resources needed. Honey production has been greatly reduced. There has been a small alfalfa flow, due primarily to the slight growth of the plant. Normally, the farmer cuts the field prior to flow, but this year, not the case. The 6 inch growth was not enough to merit cutting. The large tap root of Queen Anne's lace did well, although most hives did not record any weight gain during its peak. The pending goldenrod flow has been delayed, as blossoms have not yet formed. Bamboo in lowland areas in ready to bloom, although the swampy areas have completely dried, and the plant may have problems producing any amount of nectar. Honey sales have remained steady, and expected to pick up as cooler weather moves back for the fall months.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were above normal throughout August. The state received mostly normal precipitation with spotty showers and thunderstorms common in the evenings; statewide soil moisture levels were rated 5.5 percent very short, 24.5 percent short, 64.5 percent adequate, and 8.5 percent surplus the week ending August 27. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 10 counties as being abnormally dry, 5 counties experiencing moderate drought conditions, and 1 county suffering from severe drought conditions.

Once again, colony condition varied by management practices and experience. According to apiary inspectors, some hives were doing very well, while others were struggling due to food shortages, queen failure, and pest pressures. Small hive beetle damage was mostly below normal for this time of year; however Varroa mite damage was noted especially in the hives of inexperienced beekeepers. Other pressures included excessive heat reducing brood rearing; and lack of available forage due to insufficient rainfall. Where available, bees could be seen working Aster in the Mountain region; Heartsease, Smartweed in the Piedmont; Goldenrod throughout the Piedmont and Coastal Plains regions; also available in the Coastal Plains was Pepperbush.

Consumer demand for honey remained high; while supply was fairly light. Retail prices at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remained steady and were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar.

Commercial pollinator hives were either moved to fall cucumber and bean fields or placed in recovery to rest and replenish.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: The weather brought average temperatures and with some heavy rains and thunderstorms. Growers were working through the second and third cuttings of alfalfa. Sunflowers were blooming, with bees generally active. Crops were moving along about average some ahead and some slight behind generally depending on location and weather patterns. Honey production looks to be mixed but better than last season in most areas.

OHIO: No report issued.

OKLAHOMA: No report issued.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: Most of Tennessee has been in a nectar dearth for the month of August. Beekeepers that harvested all of their honey have had to feed their bees. There are a few asters and goldenrod starting to bloom.

TEXAS: Bees over all are doing pretty well. Some have reported hives dwindling to the point where they could be merged in with a growing nucleus to make one medium/strong colony. The dwindling caused concern, but only will become a problem if it continues in the newly merged colony, headed by the nucleus queen.

At present, colonies are queenright, and some have elected delay to re-queening until next spring. Some beekeepers plan to start feeding soon, to promote a fall brood cohort and to build up all of the colonies before the weather turns cold.

Honey sales have been brisk, and the recent news about the apiary lost due to pesticides has (a) prompted inquiries about the state of bees from many, and (b) further pushed up sales from folks who "want to support the bees".

WASHINGTON: Cherry harvest wound down quickly in August as did blueberries. Soft fruit harvest continued as apple and pear harvest got underway. By the end of the month apples and pears were in full swing, with generally good weather. Bees continued to work various floral sources including alfalfa and wildflowers. Warm weather early moderated as nights cooled off adding color to apples.

WISCONSIN: Weather for the month of August was very humid. There was a lot of rain for this time of year. Beekeepers report that there are a few problems with mites. Generally, bees are in good to excellent condition. Little foliage remains, including goldenrod, for the bees. Some beekeepers report that production was good, while others report that it was just mediocre. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date		JULY 2016	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Bahamas, The	3,283	12,972	0	0
Bahrain	32,757	79,512	0	0
Barbados	11,120	58,237	0	0
Bermuda	9,500	47,508	2,385	10,172
Cambodia	999	7,686	0	0
Cayman Islands	2,238	13,272	0	0
China	318,210	1,110,728	87,755	257,710
Guyana	1,796	15,595	0	0
Hong Kong	12,586	39,036	2,578	11,974
Japan	93,279	333,021	20,558	53,668
Jordan	733	3,676	0	0
Korea, South	187,887	769,806	77,893	234,342
Kuwait	234,198	570,748	56,791	137,851
Lebanon	408	3,221	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	721	7,627	0	0
Malaysia	353	4,613	0	0
Mongolia	650	5,036	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	8,788	55,927	898	5,382
Pakistan	18,309	44,442	0	0
Panama	17,865	90,987	1,795	10,664
Philippines	439,012	1,067,507	54,076	133,149
Saudi Arabia	15,034	65,954	0	0
Singapore	73,221	195,562	37,795	96,433
United Arab Emirates	306,267	761,583	59,231	147,615
Vietnam	675	6,963	300	2,678
Yemen(*)	256,529	821,964	53,192	84,864

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	61,570	199,313	0	0
Bahamas, The	21,978	137,385	728	8,175
Barbados	11,934	54,285	441	3,126
Bermuda	9,227	53,266	544	3,262
Brazil	19,108	62,622	0	0
Cambodia	1,977	14,271	0	0
Canada	492,991	2,125,661	88,922	327,283

Cayman Islands	2,388	13,284	0	0
China	89,670	315,866	0	0
Dominican Republic	2,536	9,520	0	0
France(*)	11,923	28,940	0	0
Hong Kong	59,688	305,590	0	0
Indonesia	19,113	50,750	0	0
Jamaica	1,815	5,915	0	0
Japan	54,061	188,706	25,549	86,236
Korea, South	8,640	15,999	0	0
Kuwait	410	2,928	410	2,928
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	567	2,510	0	0
Mexico	23,224	97,784	4,354	12,096
Netherlands Antilles(*)	4,122	30,268	0	0
Philippines	11,209	65,010	5,094	22,874
Saudi Arabia	1,154	2,800	1,154	2,800
Singapore	6,674	37,384	0	0
Taiwan	81,180	172,260	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,492	10,192	0	0
United Arab Emirates	18,337	73,111	0	0
Venezuela	18,597	34,410	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	3,084,003	10,303,213	582,443	1,655,282

U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Year to Date			JULY 2016		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	4,931,002	11,415,167	11,729,448	771,946	1,486,295	1,550,106
Brazil	302,856	1,079,919	1,110,434	0	0	0
Canada	5,306,730	13,915,650	14,049,346	955,797	2,231,834	2,250,807
Egypt	3,419	18,375	18,766	0	0	0
France(*)	536	5,172	5,414	321	3,165	3,282
India	258,509	546,143	570,525	93,000	160,425	170,425
Italy(*)	8,304	81,400	94,783	4,350	39,233	41,824
Mexico	903,685	3,346,097	3,381,255	133,591	465,190	471,359
New Zealand(*)	9,199	19,985	33,301	0	0	0
Serbia	1,106	6,442	6,445	0	0	0
Taiwan	117,134	220,395	229,820	37,154	80,895	83,775
Turkey	9,297	62,761	62,762	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,126	11,268	11,680	0	0	0
Uruguay	19,122	59,089	59,277	0	0	0

EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	8,544,299	20,506,797	21,086,033	1,138,439	2,111,361	2,212,128
Australia(*)	39,000	161,850	165,410	0	0	0
Brazil	230,857	816,956	858,656	0	0	0
Canada	250,257	985,885	991,286	78,657	296,141	296,645
France(*)	2,716	42,549	46,106	331	5,693	5,800
India	6,775,595	14,452,651	15,090,297	1,035,062	1,836,185	1,928,855
Italy(*)	6,367	33,913	36,245	0	0	0
Mexico	831,012	3,019,790	3,071,580	74,151	273,749	276,911
Pakistan	18,519	48,160	48,900	0	0	0
Portugal	2,308	14,637	15,131	0	0	0
Spain	18,560	96,411	100,911	0	0	0
Taiwan	805,274	1,690,104	1,691,706	84,472	182,118	182,318

Thailand	742,850	1,822,364	1,861,269	0	0	0
Ukraine	3,390,794	8,270,250	8,596,723	57,240	105,516	114,484
Uruguay	45,956	156,248	159,348	0	0	0
Vietnam	406,478	977,623	1,043,858	24,126	82,026	89,021

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	3,994,418	8,118,252	8,406,857	974,925	1,730,804	1,816,293
Armenia	11,032	47,261	52,261	0	0	0
Australia(*)	4,248	64,893	65,390	0	0	0
Austria	42,658	412,678	442,527	5,278	50,914	55,633
Brazil	872,693	2,780,171	2,921,644	56,224	182,728	187,000
Bulgaria	2,286	8,700	9,583	1,296	3,750	3,991
Burma	427,800	914,853	968,343	0	0	0
Canada	336,119	826,045	833,768	18,126	37,327	38,327
China	1,069	6,375	6,376	1,069	6,375	6,376
Croatia	2,126	11,158	11,497	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	144,792	440,400	456,696	37,010	121,450	125,894
Germany(*)	321,988	1,706,519	1,771,677	50,343	249,758	262,258
Greece	2,540	18,165	19,147	0	0	0
India	9,139,694	19,601,075	20,229,334	1,673,100	2,737,696	2,860,860
Israel(*)	708	7,280	7,515	0	0	0
Italy(*)	4,133	69,557	70,846	259	6,436	6,539
Laos	19,500	33,150	34,931	19,500	33,150	34,931
Malaysia	19,200	48,000	48,001	0	0	0
Mexico	353,755	1,186,331	1,199,332	70,303	213,980	217,241
New Zealand(*)	63,273	299,381	313,165	0	0	0
Pakistan	1,084	8,325	9,157	0	0	0
Poland	1,253	7,672	8,919	0	0	0
Romania	1,207	8,187	10,012	0	0	0
Russia	8,250	19,247	19,454	7,432	15,897	16,097
Spain	9,987	84,584	86,221	969	10,725	10,913
Switzerland(*)	257	3,893	3,894	0	0	0
Taiwan	18,560	26,170	28,170	0	0	0
Thailand	2,220,886	5,211,281	5,454,418	343,366	737,031	765,387
Turkey	1,693,140	5,126,293	5,565,243	0	0	0
Ukraine	792,255	1,977,012	2,139,469	131,680	313,149	341,899
Uruguay	1,480,386	3,021,403	3,098,735	285,917	502,873	524,145
Vietnam	13,716,125	26,839,309	28,246,899	1,916,270	3,068,675	3,233,999

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Albania	275	2,112	2,477	0	0	0
Argentina	271,713	564,967	580,163	78,972	191,179	191,812
Australia(*)	2,243	18,491	19,391	0	0	0
Brazil	37,585	127,494	135,509	0	0	0
Bulgaria	804	2,088	2,448	0	0	0
Canada	33,582	69,226	70,080	0	0	0
China	55	2,970	3,045	0	0	0
Croatia	1,807	3,426	3,427	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	77,038	193,405	198,572	0	0	0
France(*)	5,036	69,256	73,332	400	5,594	5,746
Greece	27,746	195,305	208,974	7,945	55,533	58,797
Hungary	2,956	18,114	19,614	0	0	0
India	133,076	366,906	379,894	642	5,104	5,682
Israel(*)	5,222	46,359	48,864	1,665	10,488	12,154

Italy(*)	7,194	87,025	89,552	2,433	24,955	25,271
Korea, South	979	8,409	8,661	0	0	0
Lithuania	2,792	13,425	14,425	2,792	13,425	14,425
Mexico	160,379	516,136	523,537	32,301	131,878	134,078
New Zealand(*)	329,295	4,096,481	4,199,253	17,449	228,350	233,017
Pakistan	2,138	10,285	10,690	0	0	0
Poland	11,634	71,514	79,023	0	0	0
Russia	21,811	77,989	84,256	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	9,353	71,030	73,490	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	58,590	160,230	175,230	0	0	0
Spain	28,015	216,348	223,003	0	0	0
Taiwan	143,769	429,270	449,230	20,490	68,999	72,042
Ukraine	33,074	93,350	102,398	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	2,010	2,671	2,905	0	0	0
United Kingdom	22,497	189,261	204,799	9,457	56,750	62,425
Vietnam	5,007,001	9,006,956	9,761,270	515,300	718,187	756,445
Yemen(*)	40	4,000	4,664	40	4,000	4,664

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Armenia	4,204	46,381	48,068	0	0	0
Australia(*)	19,724	162,146	165,221	0	0	0
Austria	5,379	67,270	74,036	0	0	0
Belarus	1,280	7,639	8,564	0	0	0
Brazil	8,434	64,207	65,601	1,195	8,500	8,700
Bulgaria	145,987	494,730	521,465	25,446	83,094	87,345
Canada	100,727	625,068	629,874	6,640	43,606	43,886
Cyprus	1,925	10,234	11,713	540	3,775	4,608
Denmark(*)	3,898	32,831	33,576	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	6,887	18,115	19,482	0	0	0
Egypt	14,293	29,272	30,779	4,240	6,480	6,883
France(*)	195,586	1,327,730	1,392,835	18,753	163,607	170,790
Germany(*)	118,153	747,077	782,199	1,837	7,243	7,983
Greece	34,966	421,037	427,931	1,465	14,039	14,198
Guatemala	11,360	56,900	59,109	0	0	0
Hungary	70,853	589,941	612,519	9,037	67,866	70,241
India	387,507	1,169,938	1,219,332	40,120	116,348	121,348
Israel(*)	3,940	25,740	27,790	2,073	12,480	14,480
Italy(*)	17,998	230,819	239,685	1,034	21,686	22,171
Korea, South	187	7,000	9,320	0	0	0
Lebanon	1,650	21,075	22,219	0	0	0
Lithuania	9,300	37,940	41,733	0	0	0
Mexico	24,375	126,507	131,011	1,117	5,314	5,346
Moldova	1,474	8,879	9,757	442	2,812	3,093
New Zealand(*)	616,327	6,610,851	6,713,641	22,007	393,531	400,699
Poland	11,845	67,479	71,892	4,136	28,662	30,787
Portugal	16,099	108,744	113,267	2,501	10,353	10,731
Romania	19,609	53,237	59,644	10,513	8,264	10,450
Russia	62,625	287,938	316,732	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,332	22,042	22,047	0	0	0
Serbia	4,920	37,857	40,210	0	0	0
Spain	168,309	1,135,515	1,196,544	13,830	107,503	111,153
Switzerland(*)	5,257	87,087	92,040	978	16,776	17,949
Taiwan	83,486	121,858	127,738	0	0	0
Turkey	99,358	710,153	732,989	14,631	92,889	97,878
Ukraine	53,581	171,520	188,856	17,026	60,823	67,089
United Kingdom	3,734	26,664	27,862	0	0	0

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	921	145,098	146,452	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	12,941	315,331	328,921	2,363	273,487	284,490
Canada	5,004	39,738	39,980	807	17,619	17,824
China	20,000	61,600	64,007	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	147	2,058	2,059	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	14,711	160,065	161,454	0	0	0
Finland	109	7,433	8,969	0	0	0
France(*)	10,752	19,390	20,961	0	0	0
Greece	3,087	7,658	8,114	0	0	0
India	89,064	208,167	218,152	0	0	0
Ireland	1,382	14,239	15,307	462	5,289	5,579
Italy(*)	253	10,657	11,164	132	3,514	3,616
Korea, South	218,825	2,884,048	2,933,400	45,180	638,913	649,140
Mexico	64,881	656,547	661,051	8,790	90,352	91,322
Peru	419	2,610	2,756	0	0	0
Taiwan	13,734	30,717	32,697	0	0	0
Thailand	25,635	103,364	105,118	12,180	50,256	51,113
Turkey	915	4,744	4,859	0	0	0
Ukraine	1,052	9,685	10,418	334	3,075	3,308
United Kingdom	272	8,089	8,590	0	0	0

ORGANIC HONEY –

Argentina	49,748	201,298	206,564	0	0	0
Australia(*)	17,917	139,967	145,713	0	0	0
Brazil	10,801,655	37,724,509	39,013,320	1,824,743	6,560,113	6,745,388
Canada	633,604	2,574,972	2,584,162	193,038	781,388	783,885
Denmark(*)	449	3,598	3,856	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	18,856	74,414	76,786	0	0	0
Greece	1,212	26,390	29,133	0	0	0
India	18,731	59,975	61,932	0	0	0
Italy(*)	10,614	97,389	100,194	285	3,632	3,636
Mexico	632,332	2,162,420	2,205,834	40,120	147,045	151,345
New Zealand(*)	39,133	242,162	258,933	0	0	0
Spain	1,561	18,959	19,491	0	0	0
Taiwan	57,420	102,016	102,216	0	0	0
Vietnam	37,120	54,400	60,262	0	0	0
Zambia	18,300	25,090	25,091	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	91,291,323	243,520,388	252,483,569	13,099,585	30,747,320	31,880,535
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Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized